MR. CHAIRMAN: You want them in the seeds production also.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: Yes, Sir, in seeds production and marketing. May I know from the Minister whether the Government have studied the projected impact of the multinationals? My question again is, if the multinationals are allowed to come into our country, why don't you allow our own private sector to promote the production and marketing of seeds?

SHRI K. C. LENKA: Sir, for the information of this august House, the New Seed Policy has liberalised the import of seeds, oilseeds, pulses, coarse grains, vegetables and flowers. Under this policy exotic hybrids are entered by the private seed companies in the trials under All India coordinated projects. Subsequently the best performing exotic hybrids are recommended for bulk import of seeds for a period of two years. After a period of two years, the private company should produce that seed indigenously.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : सभापति जी, पिछले दिनों अखबार में खबर छपी थी कि आई० ए० आर० आई० द्वारा किये जा रहे उत्तम क्वालिटी के बीजों के उत्पादन और विक्रय का काम निजी क्षेत्र को दिया जा रहा है । आज मंत्री जी का जवाब उसके विपरीत है । तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहुंगी कि क्या यह समाचार निराधार थे या सरकार ऐसा कोई निर्णय लेने जा रही थी मगर वैज्ञानिकों के विरोध में उस निर्णय को बदला गया ? और अब इसको निजी क्षेत्र को नहीं दिया जायेगा, क्या यह निर्णय फाइनल है और इसमें पुनर्विचार की कोई गुंजायश नहीं ?

SHRI K. C. LENKA: Sir, I also came across that news item which has appeared in the newspapers. That may be the opinion of the Director, IARI. No proposal has been received from IARI for involving the private sector for production and marketing of the seeds.

श्री शांति स्वामी : सभापति जी, वैसे तो टाईम खत्म हो रहा है । क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि पिछले दो वर्षों म इंडियन एग्रीकल्चर्ल रिसर्च इन्सटीट्यूट के वैज्ञानिकों ने गेहूं, धान, सरसों और गन्ने के कौन-कौन से नये बीज बनाये हैं और उनकी प्रति एकड़ यील्ड क्या है ?

SHRI K. C. LENKA: Sir, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has till now invented 1937 varieties of seeds in respect of different agricultural and horticultural crops. They have been released and notified and during this time, 115 varieties have become obsolete. Now, 1822 varieties are available for commercial purposes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Growth rate of maize crop

*165. SHRI SURESH KALMADI:
DR. ABRAR AHMED:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the advent of Green Revolution, he growth rate of maize crop has dropped from 3.87% (during 1949-50 to 1964-65) to 1.15% (during 1967-68 to 1989-90). i.e. less than one-third of the pre-green revolution phase;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reason for higher rate of growth of production of maize during pre-green revolution period (1949-50 to 1964-65) was higher rate of increase in area, whch was 2.66% per annum. In the post-green devolution period (1976-68 to 1990-91), there is a decrease in area under maize, the rate peing (—) 0.06% per annum.

(c) In order to step up the maize production, the Government is implementing a

Central Sector Scheme of Special Foodgrains Production Programme—Maize & Millets, with two-fold objectives of improving the productivity in areas with relatively low yields and also to attain further higher levels of production with yields above all-India average. Special efforts have also been made by delinking the price of maize from other coarse cereals and higher support price for maizeas compared to other coarse cereals.

किसानों को बोनस

*166. **डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय :**

चौधरी हरिसिंह :

क्या **खाद्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सरकारी एजेंसियों को गेहूं बेचने वाले किसानों को 25 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की दर से बोनस दिए जाने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) क्या इस निर्णय को लागू कर दिया गया है; यदि हां, तो गेहूं की वसूली पर उसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ग) अभी तक इस योजना के अधीन कितना गेहूं खरीदा गया है; और

(घ) सरकार 1992-93 वर्ष के दौरान कितना गेहूं खरीदने का विचार रखती है ?

खाद्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री तरुण गोगोई) (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां । मंडियों में आरम्भिक आमद उत्साहवर्द्धक रही है ।

(ग) 4-5-1992 तक 35.36 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूं वसूल कर लिया गया है ।

(घ) वसूली की मात्रा पेशगी निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती है क्योंकि गेहूं की वसूली मूल्य समर्थन परिचालनों के अधीन केवल स्वैच्छिक आधार पर की जाती है ।

Supply of foodgrains to the Kashmir Valley

*167. SHRI SHABBIR AHMAD SALARIA : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) what was the quantum of foodgrains allocated to the Kashmir Valley during 1991 ;

(b) what was the quantum actually delivered against the said allocation ; and

(c) what is the shortfall, if any, alongwith the reasons therfor and also the remedial measure taken to ensure that the supply of foodgrains to Kasrmir remains available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI TARUN GOGOI) : (a) to (c) The allotment/offtake of rice and wheat in respect of Kashmir Valley 1991 is given below :—

(Lakh tonnes)

Allotment		Offtake	
Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
3.79	0.88	2.04	0.40

The shortfall in offtake is mainly due to operational problems because of local conditions. There is normally no problem in sending foodgrains upto Jammu. Availability of trucks for onward despatch to the Valley sometimes poses problems. FCI is making special efforts, including constant liaison with the state government to ensure despatch of adequate quantity of foodgrains to the Valley.

किराया नियंत्रण के लिये आदर्श विधान

*168. **श्री महेन्द्र सिंह लाठर :**

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय :

क्या **शहरी विकास** मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सह सच है कि दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली में देश के लगभग सभी राज्यों के